

# ISSUES & EVENTS

Vol. 3, no. 12 December 3, 1971

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## Rhodesia:

**Independence may come for a quarter million whites while five million Africans get screwed. Sylvester Lunga tells part of the story.**

I don't think you can classify racism within a colonial situation in terms of degrees. Sure, the South Africans have the pass system, where Africans have to show a pass everywhere they go, and Rhodesians don't; but the African in Rhodesia is the underdog in a state of subjection and so there's no humanity, from the African point of view. The distinction between European liberalism and racism is academic.

From what I've been hearing the Smith regime has been intensifying its division of the communities in rural areas. In Rhodesia there is the Land Apportionment Act, passed in 1930, in which the land was divided among the Africans, Europeans and so forth. You might say that's apartheid, really. People think that apartheid is something new, but in the colonial situation it's always there. So what they are doing now is to string-

So what Europeans are doing there today is not good or bad or anything like that but simply continuing the destruction of the African way of life and humanity. To get rid of this confusion, you practically have to tear everything down to build up the proper image of Africa.

The only way to resolve the colonial situation is to return to the African his humanity, his political system and

his way of life. Anything short of that is sheer nonsense.

Ian Smith is always saying that Africans are not ready for democracy. This to me reflects his own mentality because to me, it shows him to be inadequate and ignorant. First and foremost, education is a pretty relative term. Now, if you go to the desert today in the middle of Australia, try to survive with

a PhD in your hand or a million dollars in your pocket. You can't, so you go to an aborigine and learn how he survives. The same thing is true of the African in Rhodesia: he is capably educated to live in the way he chooses. I've lived in the rural areas of Rhodesia and I could survive but most Europeans wouldn't be able to for the simple reason that it takes a long time to adapt to

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ently enforce those divisions along stronger lines. There have been cases where African herdsmen (chiefs, if you want to use the British colonial term) and their people have been removed from these rural areas. People have been killed because they resisted being transported from what was their own ancient, traditional land to poorer land.

## "Our real leaders are in jail"

"The important thing to remember," Alex Gumbo said, "is that the British government has abandoned their policy of granting independence to colonies after majority rule.

"The real question here is - are the British going to give independence to 240,000 white settlers in Rhodesia and disregard the five million Africans who live there?"

Gumbo is secretary of the Zimbabwe (the original name of the ancient African civilization) Association in Canada and his comments come on the heels of the British move towards coming to terms with the breakaway Rhodesia colony which made its unilateral declaration of independence (UDI) in 1965.

The reasons for Britain's "highly immoral actions", as Gumbo puts it, coming at this time are, he explains, both economic and political.

In the first place, Britons, he says, feel much more sympathetic to the white settlers than is commonly supposed, as a result of embargos established against Rhodesia since UDI. "And like any of her other colonies, Britain wants to use Rhodesia as a dumping ground for her manufactured goods."

Gumbo also suggests that Heath would have a much smoother political life in Britain if he rid himself of the whole Rhodesian question.

Britain says she won't go ahead with granting independence to Rhodesia until she is satisfied that the majority of the population (both white and African) is happy with the arrangement. But Gumbo describes their methods of taking their own brand of barometer readings of public sentiment - through a commission of inquiry which will hold both public and private

hearings - as "totally unacceptable".

No guarantee of anonymity, it seems, will convince anyone that British methods will bear a fair reading of public opinion. One of the main sources of information will come from the tribal chiefs in the rural areas, all of whom receive government remuneration and are, for all intents and purposes, civil servants. Sure, Gumbo admits, there will be a few chiefs who will say no to the proposal for settlement which in a very nebulous way provides for the eventual coming of majority rule in thirty or forty years.

So it looks promising for the Africans in the twenty-first century.

Gumbo discounts British and Rhodesian fears that, should Africans be given immediate powers there would almost certainly be a blood bath to avenge racial abuse.

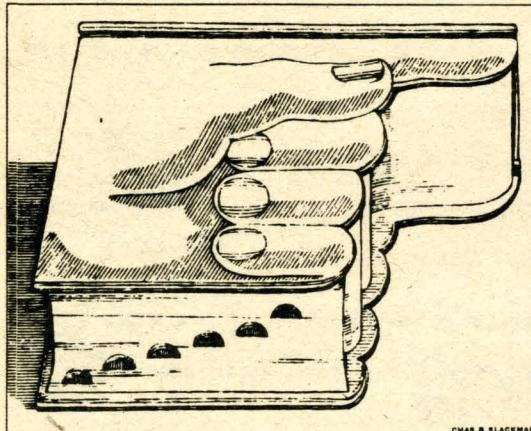
"It hasn't happened in the other colonies given their independence by Britain in the past," Gumbo said.

So, what can Canadians do? "It would be very useful for Canadians to write their M.P.'s and Sharp, the Minister of External Affairs." Though not terribly optimistic, Gumbo would like to see Canadian protest take the form of active demonstrations to at least insure that Canada keeps to its original stand - no independence until majority rule.

The status of African representation in the Rhodesian House of Assembly is paltry: of the sixty-six members, Africans freely elect only six members and another six are appointed (through the electoral colleges) to see to their interests. But these people are only a token lot, says Gumbo, and are not taken seriously. "Our real leaders are in jail."



# Latest on library



NEGOTIATORS FOR THE UNIVERSITY AND NUSGWUE have reached agreement on all but one of the outstanding issues. They include a modified union shop. NUSGWUE maintained that this clause, which requires all new Library employees to join the union, is essential to ensure union security.

The union, however, continues to claim that present Library employees who have not joined the union should have to pay dues to the union. The university position is that a "grandfather" clause should be included in the agreement. Present employees who have chosen to remain outside the union would then be free to decide themselves whether to pay dues.

Other negotiated clauses, which were accepted at a union meeting on November 30, include:

*Promotion and Seniority:* "The applicant with the most seniority who has the qualifications to meet the normal requirements of the position shall be selected."

*Management Rights:* "The administration of the University Library remains vested in the University, and shall not be exercised contrary to any provision of this Agreement."

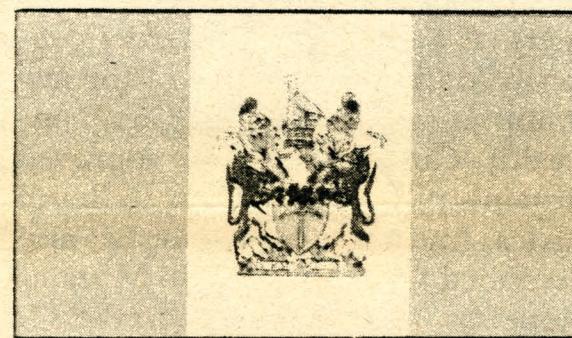
*Wages:* The minimum wage will be \$3,960. This compares with \$3,780 offered initially by the University, and \$4,140 sought by the union. The wage

package also includes three weeks vacation after one year. The wage agreement can be met within the Library operating budget set for the current academic year. A 5 per cent increase will be granted next June.

The contract, when signed, will last for one year.

The new agreements were negotiated during two marathon sessions conducted in the presence of an observer from the Sir George Williams Association of University Teachers, Dr. J. Smucker.

**Michael Sheldon**  
Assistant to the Principal



*Sylvester Lunga lectures in African history, at Sir George.*  
*The above was transcribed from a taped conversation.*

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certain situations. In other words, by African standards, Europeans are uneducated.

Anyway, I don't think that to be able to vote presupposes some form of literacy or book education. Whether a person lives in the poor rural areas of Canada or in the rich urban areas he knows what he wants, what he's looking for in life. It is true that you can cheat the uneducated (in the European sense) but let's face it, everyone gets cheated in the system no matter how educated they are.

Book education has no relevance in the context of voting in the African situation, or even in the Western situation. So the things these myths show has nothing to do with the inadequacies of the African but with the inadequacies of the whites who say these things. Smith is this sort of person and you can't take him seriously: for instance, the fact that before the coming of the whites there existed very elaborate civilizations like Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and that every responsible historian agrees that these were African civilizations, is denied by Smith who has paid a lot of money and attention

to have historians disprove the fact that they were originally African civilizations. It is a deliberate move to deny any culture of the Africans and to undermine the humanity of the Africans. This is racism and racism is simply the ideology of exploitation.

The liberal education which is prevalent in most of the western world confuses people rather than helps them to analyze a particular situation.

Here's an example of how liberal education confuses people. First, you're given the impression that before the coming of the whites, there was nothing in Africa but confusion and chaos. The whites were portrayed as civilizing and educating the Africans. The European adventurer is seen as a person who has done some good and, oh well, he has done some bad too. But this is sheer nonsense because when the Europeans came to Africa, they found viable economic, political and social systems — not the same as the western systems — but they were there. So the way one views the coming of the Europeans to Africa should be as the destruction of the African way of life.

The characteristic comment about the current settlement seems to be that it is the best that can be obtained *under the circumstances*. What this so-called settlement between Ian Smith and the British government really means is that on the one hand it represents the aspirations of the Imperialists — the British government and the Americans. It's not a coincidence that only last week the Americans lifted the embargo on chrome in Rhodesia and at the same time the British came out with the settlement. On the other hand it represents the aspirations of the white settler minority racists of Rhodesia. As far as the African is concerned, his humanity is again sacrificed. It's a slap on the face of every black man.

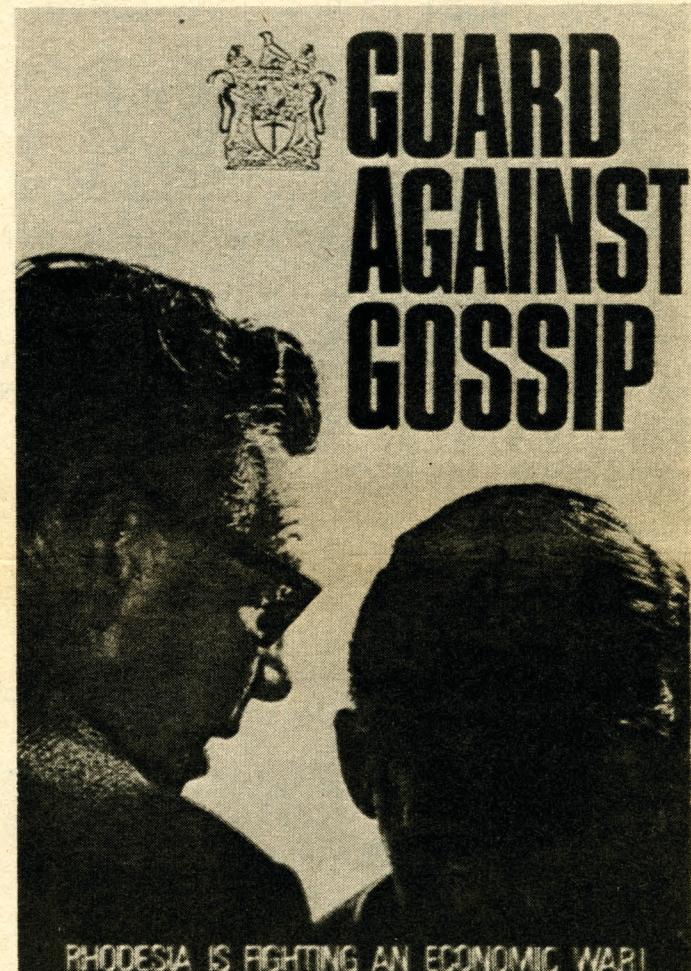
This of course is not the first agreement like this between the British and the white settlers in Africa: the most noted one took place in 1910 with South Africa when the British decided to declare the Union of South Africa, bringing together all the separate colonies. The Liberal party in Britain at the time completely ignored the fate of the African majority thinking that because of the good will of the settlers, the African cause would

be taken care of. Look at the African now!

What can we do? We can protest verbally and hopefully we can organize militarily in the future. This is the inevitable outcome. There have been efforts to open up liberation movements against Rhodesia, South Africa, and Portugal. Many have had various successes, some of them temporary and there is some squabbling between them but hopefully through failure we'll learn and in the future master the situation. I'm not an optimist by nature but I'm sure that by the time I die — that is if I live a normal life — we will no longer have the present colonial situation in southern Africa.

There is now a realization among most Africans that something has to be done. The other day we had a meeting to decide on the Rhodesian question and I was surprised at the realization among Africans of our inadequacies. And when Africans realize this, they also realize that something now has to be done.

It's one of those situations where you either do something or abdicate.



**RHODESIA IS FIGHTING AN ECONOMIC WAR!**

# CUSO

## Politics in the ranks but precious little upstairs. CUSO's Wendy Quarry and Don Morrison on the ups and downs of volunteers' political consciousness

### To what extent are CUSO volunteers pressuring the organization to support liberation movements?

When CUSO began, the *Toronto Globe and Mail* outlined its hopes that CUSO would provide a conscience for Canadian aid and foreign policy. I guess the *Globe* was a little more radical than it is now and they felt that these things had to be said. Now because of the type of people CUSO recruits, usually very idealistic, when they go to countries adjacent to South Africa, Rhodesia and the Portuguese colonies of Mozambique and Angola they develop great sensitivity to the evils of apartheid and the economic repercussions on countries where they are working (Zambia, Botswana, Tanzania and even Malawi). So they return after two years and the experience has a great impact on them. They come back and want CUSO to speak on moral issues.

Returned volunteers attending the Annual General Meeting (a forum for policy-making among CUSO Canadian constituents) try to press CUSO into taking political stands on the issues they feel are important. For example, the fact that the developing countries get poorer while the technologically developed countries-capitalist and socialist-get richer, and Canada's responsibility to change the dynamics of that relationship was one of the issues pursued in 1969. The South African issue was part of that, but really came more to the fore last year when resolutions called for CUSO to take action on the situation there.

### What happened following the 1970 resolutions on South Africa?

The results were not particularly outstanding. A brief was presented to Parliament. One group bought shares in the Alcan corporation and attended the annual meeting as a sort of corporate guerilla action. But it wasn't seen as an issue in itself; it was only seen as publicity to get the issue out into the public, which it did to a certain extent. And there has been some follow-up by contacting the president of Alcan, talking to him on a personal basis and having him meet some Africans from Mozambique.

Several CUSO representatives in Pakistan feel they should be funding the Bengla Desh liberation movement. "It seems the best way to help is by giving funds to the liberation movement", a returned volunteer said. "A lot of people who are over there feel that it's just a matter of time before they win, they have that much support of the people. So maybe by helping them, you would be shortening the war."

But there is no way to help them directly, say by taking up arms, he said. "You don't speak Bengali, you don't know anything about the culture, about the terrain or the tactics. You would just get in the way. They need funds for drug and food supplies to keep them going".

Will CUSO aid in providing these funds? "No; I think it's a waste of time trying to persuade CUSO as an organization to do anything. They won't send guns to the Mukti Bahini. CUSO is apolitical.

Another thing that happened is that South Africans applied for membership in the World Association of Accountants. The Canadian branch contacted Jack Seaton, organizer of the Alcan action, since they realized there was a group opposed to South African participation. They discussed it for some time and the Canadian group voted against South Africa coming in. Now that's not revolution, but it certainly has a kind of snowball effect.

### Were you satisfied with the resolutions?

No, but there were other ramifications which forced CUSO to restructure the Annual General Meeting in such a way that this sort of thing can't happen any more. CUSO's ability to raise funds in the private sector was greatly hampered; in the end we did lose some money. There was a report with a series of letters from crazy businessmen. It shows how concerned the corporations are with their investment potential in South Africa. They take a very immature and irrational stand. You have an organization which says that apartheid is evil and that the Canadian government should look at its trade relations, but the reaction was terrible.

The *Globe and Mail* said ten years ago that CUSO should be the moral direction for Canadian foreign policy, and it suddenly turns around and says that we have overstepped our mandate because the resolutions were a political step. They are constantly saying that CUSO should not be involved in the policy of another country. But that is never what CUSO was trying to do. They misinterpreted it as though we were trying to instigate a revolution. That's really not it at all. CUSO is trying to do something about Canadian involvement in another country, about Canadian foreign policy.

### What has been the reaction of the volunteers to all this?

Only a minority of the volunteers coming back are really conscious. I think the reason is that CUSO has abrogated its responsibility in providing some means whereby the volunteer can conceptualize his experience

overseas and understand what he has seen. It's one thing for a volunteer to go through an experience and another to understand it. But I believe that there are indications that it's going to change. Despite the reaction on the Board and the restructuring of the Annual General Meeting, the AGM is only a product of what returned volunteers bring to it, the kind of thinking that's going on, and I predict that within the next three years a new bunch will bring back new ideas. These volunteers were a product of the sort of malaise that's going on right now. They are moving to evaluate the experience and raise some questions even before going overseas.

A part from volunteers coming back conscious of the South African issue, there is a political consciousness already in the volunteers going out. In the 1970 orientation course in London (Ont.), for example, there were demonstrations by the prospective volunteers for three days in a row in front of the liquor commission for buying South African products and in front of a grocery chain store for their Outspan oranges.

### In addition to funding problems, might CUSO's support of liberation groups endanger its programs in other countries?

Suppose you support the liberation movements of South Africa; what happens to your program in Malawi? Well, the director of the East and Central Africa Program, Lawrence Cumming, says this is not the question we should be concerned with.

It's up to Malawi; they will make the decision. If they feel they don't want us because we are supporting liberation movements, well, ok. It's not up to us to debate that kind of thing right now.

### You have a situation in Zambia where the people whom CUSO is assisting are sympathetic towards SWAPO, which is fighting for the independence of Namibia. Would the volunteer, as an individual, help the guerillas?

On an individual basis, sure, if he wanted to. The CUSO co-ordinator in Dar es Salaam has a lot of contacts with liberation groups on a personal basis. Jack Titsworth knows most of the people in the SWAPO office, as well as other liberation groups, intricately.

### How does CUSO officialdom feel about this?

It's not a heavy thing at all. In following up last year's South African resolutions, a lot happened on a personal basis. For example, when someone runs out of money, he goes straight to Jack (Titsworth) who gives him money. When SWAPO representatives recently went to Ottawa, their itinerary was organized by Lawrence Cumming. Whether he is doing it as a CUSO representative or as an individual doesn't matter. The fact is that it's being done.



# Acupuncture:



I was interested by your recent coverage of Acupuncture (Issues and Events, November 19th), which has received a lot of newspaper and magazine space following James Reston's recent appendectomy in China. One important thing about it is that Reston reports that acupuncture didn't work as an analgesic for him.

In his N.Y. Times column, shortly afterwards, Reston also said something that subsequent media reports have not followed up. I quote: "All the patients we saw on the operating table were clutching their little red books of Chairman Mao Tse-Tung's philosophic and moral teachings." And the doctors and surgeons, after participating in the operations, were explaining that the success of this system depended importantly on trust between doctor and patient and on a common faith in "Mao Tse-Tung's thought." Dr. Chu Hsi-Chi, the "responsible person" at the Hun Shan Hospital, explained that he always had careful philosophical and ideological discussion with patients before their operations. "Faith and trust were important to the success of the whole system," he said.

In other words, Acupuncture can be thought of as a non-chemical means of inducing surgical analgesia. Further it is a means of doing this which doesn't work for everyone. Where there is not an appropriate doctor-patient relationship, and/or a belief in Mao's thoughts, all the clutchings of the little red book on the operating table aren't going to buy you much pain relief. You will not enjoy surgery.

In the west there are two similar methods of pain relief by non-chemical means which don't work for everyone. In common with Acupuncture, the mechanisms by which they work is not well understood. All we know is that they are effective with some people on some occasions.

One is hypnosis. It has been known since the time of the Abbé Faria in France (the 1810's) that there are individual differences in hypnotic susceptibility. On-

## *All in the head?*

*Campbell Perry*

ly from 10 - 15 percent of all people are highly susceptible (i.e., can have amnesia when it is suggested and can carry out a post hypnotic suggestion). However, just about everyone is capable of experiencing some hypnotic phenomena. There is also a small group of 10 - 15 percent who experience absolutely nothing when subjected to a hypnotic induction. As I say, these differences have been known about since the start of the last century and they are still being found in hypnosis experiments even today. Hypnotic susceptibility is a very stable personality trait.

From this knowledge about hypnosis, you would think that where it works for surgical patients, it's because the person is highly susceptible to hypnosis - one of the top 10 - 15 percent. Then you would be able to say that acupuncture is no more than hypnosis. Unfortunately, there is no real proof that this is so, mainly because medical hypnosis is different in some respects to experimental hypnosis.

True, both are hypnosis, but they occur in different contexts. In experimental hypnosis, the person being hypnotized is usually in an experimenter-subject relationship. He is often paid a token amount for his participation. His motives for participating are usually based upon a curiosity about hypnotic phenomena and/or a wish to help extend scientific knowledge. In medical hypnosis the person is a patient vis a vis a medical doctor, he usually pays the doctor for his time and expertise, and his motive for visiting the doctor is to obtain relief of some physical ailment. He wants to be helped, rather than to help.

One implication of this difference in role for the subject versus the patient is a difference in procedure. Medical hypnotists have a tradition of only giving those hypnotic suggestions they think will work. There is a belief among doctors that if you give a suggestion and the patient doesn't respond to it, then the doctor-patient relationship will be irretrievably destroyed. Thus medical hypnotists never report any numerical data or patient susceptibility, nor attempt to relate this variable to the outcome of their medical treatment. By the same token we so far have no figures on what percentages of Chinese surgery cases finish up getting analgesia by acupuncture.

From this I suggest that it's a good bet that you don't always have to be highly susceptible (in the top 10 - 15 percent) to get pain relief from a hypnotic procedure. My reason for suspecting this is from what's known about the second type of non-chemical analgesia that does not work with everyone - the placebo effect.

The placebo effect is a fairly well-known phenomenon. Some years ago, in a very interesting review of its history, the late Arthur Shapiro noted how patients in Egypt in 1500 B.C. were being treated with such medication as lizard's blood, crocodile dung, the teeth of swine, the hoof of an ass, putrid meat, fly specs, viper flesh, frog sperm, deer horns and holy oil. Despite the fact that many of these treatments border on the bizarre, the physician continued to be a useful, respected and highly honored member of society, something he could never have hoped to be if these methods did not have a fairly successful cure rate.

Most doctors are aware of a placebo effect operating in the doctor-patient relationship and many of the effects they discuss anecdotally can be reproduced in the experimental laboratory. In one study some years ago, for instance, experimental subjects were given large doses of sedative, told it was dexadrine, and proceeded to become hyperactive. Other subjects, given correspondingly large doses of dexadrine, while being led to believe they had ingested a sedative, fell asleep.



Some of the most interesting observations of the placebo effect come from

*Campbell Perry is assistant professor of psychology.*

# Sir George's Fort Chimo campus

Dave Mitchell

Britain's Open University is a fully recognized degree-granting (both undergraduate and postgraduate) university but unlike its ancient and redbrick brothers, lectures are transmitted by radio and TV broadcasts and through correspondence.

Its enrollment is more like Berkeley's than Balliol's with student numbers climbing well over 25,000 and at least that number again are known to be auditing courses. Over 42,000 students applied to the Open University in the Fall of 1971.

One of the main reasons for introducing this kind of university in the U.K. was the need to bring more people and a wider variety of people into the universities; faced with the enormous costs of creating new universities and expanding existing ones, a major option became the Open University; this,

to some extent at least, is bringing university student ratios more in line with those of the United States and western European countries.

By and large, the student enrollment is made up of full time workers who could not otherwise attend university without public support.

The open university concept would have important application in Canada, not only in widening the scope of current enrolments, but in surmounting the difficulties of geography, enabling universities to serve scattered pockets of population.

At present, Memorial University of Newfoundland has extensive correspondence programs and extension courses which are currently being followed in the outport areas.

*How do you see Sir George adopting an open-university approach?*

If you look at Sir George at this point in time, what we can provide, it seems to me, to a very large number of people, is something like the Mature Student Qualifying Program. This permits the people who are normally rejected by universities, because they don't have a high enough academic standing or haven't gone to high school, to become qualified for university. At present the number of places on campus is limited.

*How would such a program be implemented?*

An integrated curriculum could be prepared for each of a limited number of courses, perhaps two or three in 1972 and two or three each year after, eventually moving beyond the M.S.Q.P. into regular university B.A. courses.



Each course might be arranged so instructional outcomes could be achieved by whatever means seemed most appropriate, such as audio tape/radio, video tape/cable TV, correspondence coursework, home study, occasional group discussion.

Part of the answer can be found in the notion of turning the university inside out, so that one comes to the university only as a last resort, for those things that its geographical location has to offer that aren't available elsewhere. The courses need not be offered at Sir George but could be made available on a wide basis (cable TV and correspondence) or in selected "learning by appointment" centres. These could be set up in industrial corporations, with employees given time off to attend; in schools at night; or in churches, Canadian Legion halls, and so forth. Each centre would maintain a set of learning resources to be used by students in that place. Local tutors or resource people might be included.

Although seminar courses are probably desirable, it is reasonable to believe that the people who would be served by this more vicarious system would not normally have access to the university at all, much less to seminar classes. For them, this may be the only form of access to higher education.

As you know, one course exists, French 201, and other faculty members might be willing to prepare courses.

*Do you think universities should be more practical in their open university curriculum, educating people according to their immediate needs and how to meet them?*

Academic entrepreneurs have not lost sight of the possibility of exploiting students' apparent need for certain instrumental knowledge. Much of the activity of the medieval universities appeared to have been of a professional nature, in spite of the fact that today we tend to think of it as much more contemplative. But there have to be certain criteria by which one assesses what does or does not go on in a university. We must assume that the university cannot do everything and probably should not do everything. There ought to be other agencies to provide what we cannot.

*David Mitchell is assistant professor of education.*

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Beecher, a Harvard professor of Anesthesiology. He has shown, for instance, that in battlefield situations, a saline solution by injection has 90 percent of the effectiveness of morphine in relieving the pain of acute injury. In ordinary hospital usage, the placebo effect drops to 70 percent and continues to diminish with repeated administration. Such observations are interesting on at least two counts. Firstly, we know that morphine is an effective analgesic and yet, under certain circumstances at least, salt water does almost as well. Secondly, placebo appears to work better when the person is under severe stress, as in a combat situation or immediately after surgery.

It is possible of course, that the placebo effect is just another manifestation of hypnotizability — the person who gets pain relief from a placebo may be, also, the type of person who is highly responsive to hypnotic suggestions. If this could be shown, then one might argue

once again that acupuncture is an offshoot of hypnotic susceptibility. Unfortunately the one existing study to look at this problem suggests otherwise. McGlashan, Evans & Orne (1969) placed a pressure cuff on their subjects' arms, thus occluding the blood flow to the hand, and had them pump water from one pail to another. In due course, this activity becomes unbearably painful — a person reaches a point where he is literally unable to keep squeezing the rubber bulb which moves the water from pail to pail.

In this study, half of the subjects were highly susceptible to hypnosis, half were completely insusceptible. All subjects were given n-methyl-o-isopropyl-oxazolidine, supposedly a powerful new pain killer, but in actuality a placebo. If hypnotizability accounts for placebo responsiveness, you would expect that highly susceptible people would be able to pump more water, and for a longer period of time in the placebo condition. In fact, no differences were found for the two groups

— which suggests that susceptibility to hypnosis and placebo responsiveness operate by different mechanisms.

My tentative guess is that acupuncture is a combination of hypnotic and placebo effects. It is interesting that all 3 of them — hypnosis, placebo and acupuncture — are able to induce high pain tolerance under certain circumstances at least, though these circumstances are not well understood.

I hope it will not be concluded that I am rubbishing acupuncture and suggesting that because hypnosis and placebo can bring about similar effects we should ignore it. Quite the contrary. A study of acupuncture may shed light on how these other analgesics work, and more important, continue to bring pain relief, and to permit surgery with patients who cannot tolerate conventional analgesics. One of the ways hypnosis is being used is in this manner. And it may even turn out that acupuncture works with patients for whom hypnosis is ineffective.

# University Council



Jim Fine



**LEVITATIONS OF THE WEEK:** A charged crowd of political science fans narrowly sustained Réal Caouette's attempts at uplift, Social Credit style, while outside, striking library workers' supporters manipulated slush and incantations in an attempt to rid the Hall Building of evil spirits. Such is the stuff of life.



University Council, at its November 26 meeting, passed the following motion: "University Council is deeply concerned with the academic implications of the library strike. It is particularly concerned with the problems faced by students in preparing for examinations and in preparing term-papers. It is also particularly concerned with the problems faced by members of the faculty in pursuing research and in preparing classes. Council therefore urges, in the strongest possible terms, that the parties to the dispute maintain continuing negotiations towards a resolution of their differences with all possible despatch."

This motion was proposed by Dean Campbell during a discussion which was opened by Professor Maag who felt that University Council had not played an impressive role during the computer crisis, and was concerned about the possibility of the strike escalating. Dean Flynn reported that the University Council on Student Life was ready to move into emergency session if this should seem helpful towards moving the two sides to the bargaining table. He also mentioned that students who did not need books were removing them from the Science and Engineering Library in an attempt to disrupt it. Dean Campbell was opposed to item-by-item discussion outside the negotiating session; this could be misinformed and dangerous. But there was need for continual information about the conduct of negotiations. Professor Kirpalani felt that some deadline should be set, and if this was passed there should be some form of compulsory arbitration, but Professor Verschingel said that anything which could be interpreted as police action would have a negative effect. Professor Franklin was

opposed to lengthy documents which could be misinterpreted; his advice to University Council was "keep it short." Professor Charlton was concerned about the proliferation of bodies getting involved. He hoped that departmental involvement could be limited.

In his introductory remarks to the meeting, Vice-Principal Bordan reported that the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC) Committee on the Rationalization of Research had been favourably impressed by the individual presentations of SGWU researchers. They had asked that in addition a University presentation be submitted by the end of January.

Professor Bordan also announced that the minister of education has accepted a Conference of Rectors proposal for a joint University-CEGEP committee under the chairmanship of the deputy minister of education. Each university will be represented on it.

Dean French presented the report of the Board of Graduate Studies. He noted that in 1971 we shall have awarded 114 graduate degrees, compared with 75 in 1970 and 39 in 1969. BGS has approved the final reports of the 1970-71 Appraisals Committee, though the BGS report indicated the English department is not prepared to accept a recommendation that certain policies be clarified and made public. The BGS also passed a motion that, in view of the importance to the university of graduate enrolment, "University policy regarding course remission for Graduate Program Directors be reactivated and publicized, and that payment of a stipend be recommended."

The CAPPB recommendations on course change procedures were approved. New programs with resource implications have to be submitted to the programs committee of the Conseil des Universités by October 1 of the expected year of implementation. Other course changes should be approved by the October meeting of University Council so that the November deadline for Announcement information can be met.

A Task Force on Evaluation will be set up by the Vice-Principal, Academic. It will study our own and other grading systems, and make recommendations.

Due to the presence on campus of collegial-level students, a problem has arisen in defining student eligibility for University Council membership. This is set out as two full academic years at university, with the last spent at SGWU. This could mean that students become eligible only in their third University year, but there are now two first-year university students on Council, both having spent their collegial years at SGWU. It was agreed therefore to count the collegial-level years spent at SGWU or elsewhere as contributing; a student from one of the CEGEPs would be eligible for membership in his second university year at SGWU. The implications of the changed structure of the university for evening student membership will be studied further.

At the request of Mr. K. Hersh (ESA), a check will be made as to whether seminar week has in fact been abolished, and if so, by whose authority.

## Jobs

**Computer Center**  
Computer Operator

**Mechanical Engineering**  
Secretary SY3  
(Minimum: 2 years secretarial experience)

**Records Office**  
Clerk/Typist - CT 2  
(Minimum: 2 years experience as typist)

For further information please call the personnel department at 879-4373.

## Student Services

**International Bazaar**  
32 exhibitors sold over \$2,500 worth of handicrafts, raising \$355 for the Henry F. Hall scholarship fund. Back on the mezzanine next November.

**Legal Aid**  
Ian Stalker is available for consultation in H-405 on Tuesday evenings between 5:30 and 7:00 p.m. Appointments through 879-5981.

**God Squad**  
Reverend Stephen Hayes has been appointed to the chaplains team. He is assistant minister at St. Andrews and St. Paul Presbyterian Church and is in H-643 on Tuesdays.

**Tanzanian Students**  
The Tanzania High Commission asks students to complete a short personal information sheet. Copies from Miss J. Richardson, H-405.

## Student Services Budget 1971-72

Health Center	40,800
Office of Guidance Services	215,000
Student Orientation	3,600
Research	10,000
Office of the Dean of Students	120,000
Chaplains	3,200
Phase IV	1,375
Athletics Office	165,000
Student Services Handbook	3,000
University Council on Student Life	2,000

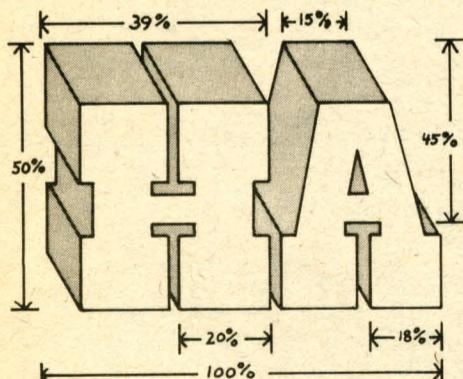
\$563,975



## Beau chest

Clark Gable's chest, paradise on earth, and thirteen corpses in two old ladies' basement come to your silver screen next week when the Conservatory of Cinematographic Art presents a Frank Capra festival.

Best bets are "Lost Horizon" (Ronald Colman leads a batch of wretched mortals who stumble upon James Hilton's *Shangri-La*), "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington" (young Jimmy Stewart as a naive senator surrounded by all-star heavy corruption in the persons of Claude Rains, Thomas Mitchell, Edward Arnold, Eugene Pallette and Guy Kibbee), "Arsenic and Old Lace" (Cary Grant tries to convince his sweet old aunts that it isn't nice to put poison in the elderberry wine), and "It Happened One Night" (runaway heiress Claudette Colbert and



wise-guy reporter Clark Gable find themselves on a bus trip to Miami). The latter Academy Award winner saw Gable reveal that he wore no undershirt next to his famous 1934 chest, sending the men's underwear industry into a tailspin from which it has never recovered.

Capra's films run from December 9 to 15, after which the Conservatory will continue its policy of December chuckles and socio-economic insights with evenings of Harry Langdon (16-18), W.C. Fields (19), The Marx Brothers (20-22) and The Beatles (22-23).

## Top management

Sir George is far ahead of McGill in management education, says a McGill authority (*McGill Daily*, November 30).

Associate Dean of Management S. J. Shapiro, defending McGill's management program expansion plans, stresses the need for McGill to "at least pull even" with SGUW.

Shapiro said that Commerce degrees in the past have been "primarily social



science degrees with a business flavor" and that McGill's revised program was much more intellectually exciting. He added that the new offerings differ from those at Sir George, whose programs "are heavily concentrated on management and administration."

## Lessons

Quebec's English-language universities "make us a unique society on an interna-

### Cautionary tale of the week:

ZURICH (Reuters) — A Swiss couple fled home from Hong Kong after their pet poodle, Rosa, was cooked and served to them garnished with pepper sauce and bamboo shoots at a Chinese restaurant. Hans and Erna W., who asked the Zurich newspaper *Blick* not to publish their full names, said they took Rosa with them to the restaurant and asked a waiter to give her something to eat. The waiter had trouble understanding the couple but eventually picked up the dog and carried her to the kitchen where they thought she would be fed. Eventually the waiter returned carrying a dish. When the couple removed the silver lid they found Rosa. They told the paper they suffered nervous collapse and returned to Zurich immediately.

tional level" and any government consolidation of resources should never undermine the quality of education in both languages, C.F. Carsley, new chancellor of Sir George Williams University, told graduates and guests at Fall Convocation where he was formally installed on November 30.

On government attempts to cut costs, the Chancellor referred to the recent Quebec department of education position paper projecting a massive shift of authority away from the universities. "In the last few years students have assumed a larger role in decision-making within universities," he said. "The lesson universities learned from the exercise was a valuable one; the greater the distance between the decision-makers and those affected, the greater the potential for misunderstanding and mistrust. The lesson was learned at some cost... Will governments make the same mistake?" he asked.

He said that Quebec "has a rare opportunity to be a world leader in many areas of academic excellence" because of the quality of its universities in both languages. He saw excellent possibilities for future university cooperation on the research front, suggesting that the province could become the world center for the study of pollution and the environment.

321 degrees, including 61 to graduate students, were presented at the Place des Arts ceremony.



**MAGNA CUM BREATHLESS**

**G**REAT SCOTT! What's happening here? Has the starry-eyed Prof gone completely off his rocker in the warm summer sun?

"I'm slipping you something else besides your diploma, Son," he says, "something that's quite as important when it comes to getting a job and holding one."

And, slyly, from gown to gown, the bottle of Listerine Antiseptic passes.

Of course this never happens. Too bad that it doesn't; life might be a lot easier for bright

girls and boys out to get a toe-hold in business.

For business has no room for halitosis (unpleasant breath). If you're guilty of it...and you may not know when you are...your other qualifications are not likely to be impressive.

Isn't it foolish to put yourself in a bad light when Listerine Antiseptic offers such an easy, delightful precaution against off-color breath? You simply rinse the mouth with it, and almost at once your breath becomes sweeter, fresher, less likely to offend. Never, never omit it before

any business or social appointment.

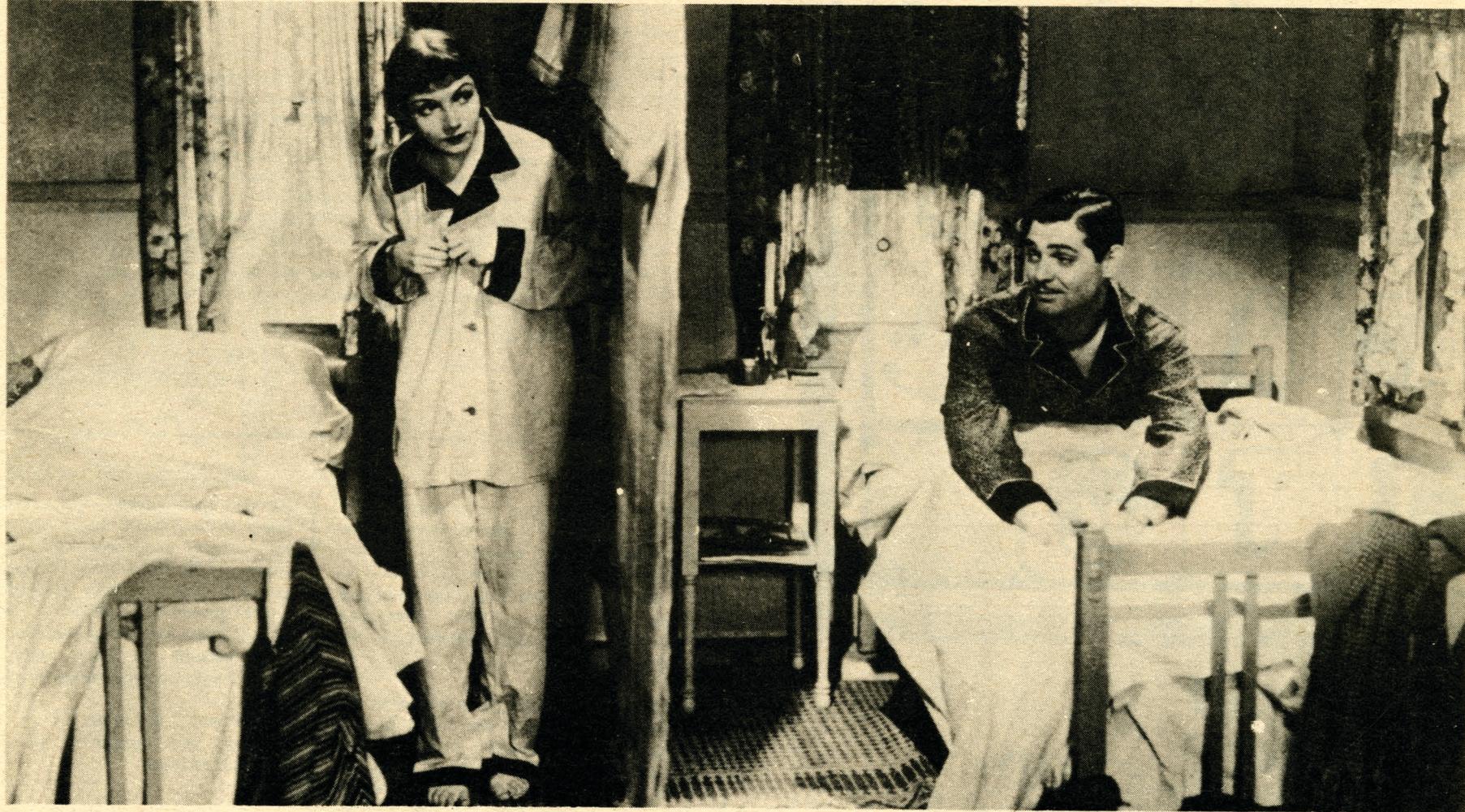
While some cases of halitosis are of systemic origin, most cases, say some authorities, are due to the bacterial fermentation of tiny food particles clinging to mouth surfaces. Listerine Antiseptic halts such fermentation, then quickly overcomes the odors fermentation causes.

LAMBERT PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo.

**LISTERINE ANTISEPTIC**  
FOR ORAL HYGIENE

**CLARK & CLAUDETTE'S FRANK OSCAR:** Clark Gable tempts Claudette Colbert in Frank Capra's "It Happened One Night"; all concerned won Os-

cars in the best picture of 1934, showing in the Conservatory of Cinematographic Art's Capra festival December 9-15.



# SGWU THIS WEEK

## friday 3

SCIENCE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION: "Rosemary's Baby" (Roman Polanski, 1968) with Mia Farrow and John Cassavetes at 1:15 and 3:45 p.m. in H-110; 99¢.

GEORGIAN PLAYERS: Theatre I's comic revue "L'invincible irrésistible" in Birks Hall, Norris Building at 9 p.m.; 25¢.

ADMISSIONS OFFICE: Mini open day 9:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. in N-220.

ARTS FACULTY COUNCIL: Meeting at 2 p.m. in H-769.

E.S.A.: D.H. Lawrence's "Women in Love" with Alan Bates, Glenda Jackson and Oliver Reed at 8 p.m. in H-110; 99¢.

REFERENDUM: Day students vote on "Do you want a Students' Association with an appropriate constitution?" 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. through tomorrow.

WEISSMAN GALLERY & GALLERY II: Sir George's permanent collection, through January 10.

BLACK STUDENTS UNION: Open meeting to discuss Rhodesia at 2 p.m. in H-620.

## saturday 4

GEORGIAN FILM SOCIETY: "Joe" with Peter Boyle at 7 p.m. (50¢) and 9:30 p.m. (\$1) in H-110.

HOCKEY: Queen's vs Sir George in Kingston, 2 p.m.

## monday 6

SNOOPIES: Special meeting 8:30 - 10:30 p.m. in H-635.

## wednesday 8

NEW DEMOCRATIC YOUTH CLUB: Meeting 3:45 - 6 p.m. in H-421.

HOCKEY: U of M vs Sir George at McGill, 8 p.m.

## thursday 9

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Mr. Deeds Goes To Town" (Frank Capra, 1936) with Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur at 7 p.m.; "Lost Horizon" (Frank Capra, 1937) with Ronald Colman and Jane Wyatt at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students (each show).

SGWAUT: Executive council meeting at 2:30 p.m. in H-769-2.

FRENCH 201 - SECTION TV: French lesson on channel 9 at 7:30 and 10:30 a.m., 10:30 p.m.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS: Meeting at 1 p.m. in H-769.

SOCIOLOGY: Two lectures by Prof. Boguslaw Goleksi, U of Warsaw - "Types of Industrialization in Diverse Societies" at 1:15 - 2:30 p.m. in H-420, "The changing Polish Peasantry: An Appraisal of the Effect of Industrialization on Rural Life and Prerequisites of Collective Farming" 6:15 - 8:15 p.m. in E-213 (2015 Drummond).

## friday 10

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington" (Frank Capra, 1939) with James Stewart, Jean Arthur and Claude Rains at 7 p.m.; "You Can't Take It With You" (Capra, 1938) with James Stewart, Jean Arthur and Lionel Barrymore at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students (each show).

SIR GEORGE BAHAI ASSOCIATION: Meeting 6:30 - 11:00 p.m. in H-937.

HOCKEY: Bishop's vs Sir George at McGill, 8 p.m.

COMMERCE FACULTY COUNCIL: Meeting at 2 p.m. in H-769.

## saturday 11

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART:

Photos and notices of coming events should be in by Wednesday noon for Thursday publication (basement, 2145 Mackay) or call Maryse Perraud, 879-2823.

"Arsenic and Old Lace" (Frank Capra, 1944) with Gary Grant, Priscilla Lane and Peter Lorre at 7 p.m.; "A Hole In The Head" (Capra, 1959) with Frank Sinatra, Edward G. Robinson and Eleanor Parker at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students (each show).

HOCKEY: U. of Que. T.R. vs Sir George at McGill, 2 p.m.

## sunday 12

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "It's A Wonderful Life" (Frank Capra, 1946) with James Stewart, Donna Reed and Lionel Barrymore at 7 p.m.; "It Happened One night" (Capra, 1934) with Claudette Colbert and Clark Gable at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ students, 75¢ non-students (each show).

## notices

GRADUATING COMMERCE STUDENTS can learn about careers in P&G's financial division from Sir George grad Bob Horwitz December 6, 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. in N-025.

POTENTIAL M.B.A. STUDENTS interested in an overseas career through Thunderbird Graduate School, Arizona, will be interviewed December 3; phone 879-4249 for appointment.

## ISSUES & EVENTS

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